

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☒

Property Name: Denton C. Beard Farmstead Inventory Number: WA-V-430
Address: 9725 Mooresville Road Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ X no
City: Big Pool Zip Code: 21711 County: Washington
USGS Quadrangle(s): Cherry Run
Property Owner: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 014431
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 27 Tax Map Number: 19
Project: Indian Springs DNR, Historic Sites Survey Agency: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources
Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace Date Prepared: 12/9/2008
Documentation is presented in: Washington County Courthouse; U.S. Population Census records; Maryland Archives
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ X Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ X no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Denton C. Beard Farmstead stands on the south side of Mooresville Road in the hilly region of western Washington County west of Clear Spring. The farmstead stands on a 36-acre parcel, part of a larger 208-acre farm, with an early 20th century farmhouse, standard bank barn, hog barn, ruins of a chicken coop, privy, and ruins of a second, earlier complex with a log house, log smokehouse and frame summer kitchen. Despite their late construction date in the early 20th century, the extant buildings reflect 18th century German building traditions in form and plan.

The Beard complex in general retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The main house has been compromised by later wall and ceiling coverings, the removal of part of a first floor partition, and installation of a bathroom in a first floor room. The house and barn retain strong associations with the past through their preservation of eighteenth and early nineteenth century Germanic building traditions. The earlier complex because of its ruinous condition has lost definition and character, but does convey the information that there was an older complex on the property and the overall material, size and location of the buildings.

The Denton C. Beard Farmstead is an example of the evolutionary process of building improvements on a farm over 100 years of

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒ X
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sayer
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

2/12/09
Date

[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

2/12/09
Date

100900198

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

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Denton C. Beard Farmstead

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ownership. The older log building complex now in ruins was likely constructed by Michael Mills around the turn of the 19th century and passed to his son Thomas Mills in the 1840s. The 36-acre parcel including the improvements on the Mills farm passed to Maria (Mills) Beard and her husband Denton C. Beard in 1863. In 1906, the heirs of Denton C. Beard transferred the farmstead to Jeremiah Beard who likely built the house, barn, and outbuildings now standing near the road. The property is not associated with any persons or events of historical significance and is not an outstanding example of an architectural style. It is therefore not considered individually eligible for the National Register.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-V-430

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Denton C. Beard Farmstead (preferred)
other DNR Site #12

2. Location

street and number 9725 Mooresville Rd. ☐ not for publication
city, town Big Pool ☒ vicinity
county Washington County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources
street and number Tawes State Office Bldg., 580 Taylor Ave. telephone
city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401-2352

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 19, Parcel 27
city, town Hagerstown liber 645 folio 698

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

Inventory No. WA-V-430

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Physical Description

The Beard Farmstead stands on the south side of Mooresville Road in the hilly region of western Washington County west of Clear Spring. The farmstead stands on a 36-acre parcel, part of a larger 208-acre farm, with an early 20th century farmhouse, standard bank barn, hog barn, ruins of a chicken coop, privy, and ruins of a second, earlier complex with a log house, log smokehouse and frame summer kitchen. Despite their late construction date in the early 20th century, the extant buildings reflect 18th century German building traditions in form and plan.

The farmstead stands within a loop of Licking Creek at the southern extremity of Coon Ridge, north of Pectonville and Big Pool in western Washington County. The house faces north and the barn faces east, accessed from a gravel lane leading south from Mooresville Road.

Farmhouse:

The main house is a two story four bay light weight frame structure with a central chimney and two central front doors. It rests on poured concrete foundations and is covered with German siding. A porch with chamfered square posts wraps around the front (north) and west elevations of the house. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. Windows retain single pane double hung sash. Window trim includes flat-topped architraves with decorative molding. This type of trim is characteristic of the early 20th century. The first story windows and doors have been covered with plywood for protection. The two center front doors each include a single pane transom over doors with glass panes above three panels, two vertical and one horizontal. A third door of similar configuration opens onto the porch from the west gable end wall. There is a cellar bulkhead entrance along the south wall.

The interior of the house follows the traditional 18th century Germanic central chimney continental plan, except instead of having the large interior fireplace system, there is a stove flue. The two front doors open into rooms, the kitchen or küche and the parlor or stube. The kitchen occupies the north half of the first floor. The remainder of the space is divided in two with the parlor in front and a third room, the kammer behind. The stair to the second floor is enclosed, and accessed from the kammer. It rises along the back (south) wall. Beneath the stair is the cellar entrance, accessed from the kitchen. Most of the interior woodwork remains intact, along with hardware. In the kitchen there is a built-in cupboard with glass-paned doors above and paneled doors below.

Despite the original floor plan and trim, the interior has been altered extensively. Acoustical tiles have been installed over the ceilings and sheet paneling has been added to the walls. The partition between the kitchen and parlor has been opened up, and the original passage between the two rooms removed. A bathroom was installed in the southeast corner of the first floor.

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Domestic Outbuildings:

In close proximity to the house is a privy and also the ruins of a chicken house which has collapsed. Debris suggests that the chicken house was a frame building with a corrugated sheet metal roof. It was located immediately east of the house. Just to the northeast of the house is a frame shed-roofed privy. Its entrance faces southwest toward the house.

Barn:

Located some distance behind the house, and facing east is a Pennsylvania standard bank barn. The barn rests on poured concrete foundations and measures approximately 45'X32' with a wagon shed and corn crib attached at the south end. The barn is timber framed, but the material is circular sawn. Corrugated sheet metal covers the roof and the wagon shed is covered with channel drain sheet metal. Despite its 20th century construction date, the barn follows closely Pennsylvania barn form and structural patterns dating back to the early to mid 19th century.

The east-facing barn front opens onto the barn yard, with the animals sheltered under the cantilevered forebay. The interior barn space is divided in the traditional manner with horse stables on one end (the north side) and cattle space at the other end. Also typical is the layout with the rows of stalls and mangers running perpendicular to the front and rear walls of the barn. The upper level held the threshing floor and hay and grain storage space with access from an earthen ramp or bank leading to large doors opening onto the threshing floor. The doors operate on tracks, and roll to open and close. The upper framing of the barn uses vertical queen posts (not canted as with older barns), but otherwise typical mid 19th century framing. A granary is constructed into the northwest corner. A grain fan is positioned in front of the doors opening out into the barnyard as though ready for use. Wooden ladders reach to the mows. The structural timbers are circular sawn.

The wagon shed and corn crib likewise has a poured concrete foundation under the outside (south) side corn crib portion. Above that base, the slatted walls enclose the space devoted to the storage of ears of corn, providing plenty of opportunity for air circulation. The wagon shed portion is open at both ends to allow vehicles to drive through, or unload in an area protected from the weather.

Hog Barn:

In front of the main barn, at the north edge of the barnyard stands a shed-roofed hog barn. It faces into the barnyard in an arrangement typical of west central Maryland farmsteads. The

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Name
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small building is a one story frame structure resting on wooden piers. It has a shed roof and vertical siding.

Earlier Building Complex:

Located to the southeast of the barn are ruins of an earlier house site for the property. The complex includes remnants of a log house, a frame summer kitchen or wash house, and a log smoke house. The log house and smokehouse are completely collapsed with only parts of the walls remaining. They were constructed of hand hewn logs connected with shallow V notched corner joints. The house was one and a half or two stories and had a framed addition. The addition was one story and constructed with circular sawn studs.

The washhouse is a one and a half story framed building and is still standing, although a wall is partially missing. The washhouse rests on poured concrete foundations and is constructed of circular sawn framing material. Most of the exterior siding is missing, but that remaining is board and batten. The interior walls are narrow gauge tongue and groove paneling, painted yellow ochre.

Evaluation of Integrity:

The Beard complex in general retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The main house has been compromised by later wall and ceiling coverings, the removal of part of a first floor partition, and installation of a bathroom in a first floor room. The house and barn retain strong associations with the past through their preservation of eighteenth and early nineteenth century Germanic building traditions. The earlier complex because of its ruinous condition has lost definition and character, but does convey the information that there was an older habitation on the property and the overall material, size and location of the buildings.

8. Significance

Inventory No. WA-V-430

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates unknown

Architect/Builder unknown

Construction dates ca.1800; ca.1906

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Denton C. Beard Farmstead is an example of the evolutionary process of building improvements on a farm over 100 years of ownership. The older log building complex now in ruins was likely constructed by Michael Mills around the turn of the 19th century and passed to his son Thomas Mills in the 1840s. The 36-acre parcel including the improvements on the Mills farm passed to Maria (Mills) Beard and her husband Denton C. Beard in 1863. In 1906, the heirs of Denton C. Beard transferred the farmstead to Jeremiah Beard who likely built the house, barn, and outbuildings now standing near the road. Although the farmstead is an interesting and relatively intact collection of early 20th century buildings, it is not an outstanding example of an architectural style and is therefore not considered individually eligible for the National Register.

Historic Context

While the valley lands of Washington County were easily converted to the general/grain farming traditions carried in by German and Pennsylvania-German immigrants, the mountains bordering the valleys on the east and west provided different opportunities for development. Covered with old growth trees and laden with iron ore, the mountains were soon home to several iron furnace operations. The Green Spring Furnace, nestled within the North Mountain ranges to the west, was established in 1765 by Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson (Scharf, p. 1295). The insatiable need for wood to provide charcoal for the furnaces ensured that previously forested mountain land was eventually cleared.

Through the first half of the 19th century, the west-central region of Maryland became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from western Maryland was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no reliable inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac River was seasonally available from the 1790s through 1828. Road transportation served as the primary artery for the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland,

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therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads.

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments that ran through the heart of Washington County was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system. The National Pike, as it became known, was one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. The Pike passed through both the town of Clear Spring and the village of Indian Springs spawning hotels, taverns, and shops. It was in 1819 that Indian Springs received its name by virtue of its new Post Office (Scharf, p. 1294).

Construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal along the Potomac River as an alternative transportation system began in 1828 and reached the western districts of Washington County by 1839. Not only did the canal open a new avenue of transportation for agricultural products but it also became a source of employment for many who lived nearby. The "canal towns" of Washington County, as well as throughout the adjoining rural areas, were full of men whose occupation listed on the census as "boating on the canal" or "boatman." Other common occupations in rural Washington County included farmer, farm laborer, and – in areas around the several active iron works – miner, collier, and "works at furnace."

The Clear Spring and Indian Springs Districts in Washington County benefited from both the National Pike and the C&O Canal in close proximity. Although highway transportation waned as the canal and railroad peaked through the second half of the 19th century, both districts ranked among the higher rural district populations in 1880 (Scharf, p. 974). Still, the west-central Maryland "bread basket" saw a slow decline in the dominance of grain production and milling, largely due to the advances in steam powered mills and the railroad. As mid-western farms began to concentrate on wheat, the farms of Washington County developed a more diversified product list, eventually shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. By 1900, the "General Farm" designation was commonly found on the census in Washington County.

The advent of the automobile in the first decades of the 20th century briefly revived the aging National Turnpike. However, the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th

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century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland. While agricultural pursuits continued in the rural parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined (Bruchey in Walsh and Fox, p. 483, 484). In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore (Crooks in Walsh and Fox, p. 590). Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards led to the decrease of traditional agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries.

The 1930 drought and the Great Depression brought more woes to Maryland farmers. In 1931, one of the major bank failures in Maryland was the Central Trust Company of Frederick and its 11 branches. When it collapsed, it affected 14 smaller banks in western Maryland. This troubled the already depressed farming area in central and western Maryland even more. The bleak economic outlook for farmers in the region encouraged even more people to leave the land and try to turn their fortunes in the city.

After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.

Architecture

Log construction remained very typical in Washington County throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, as shown by the vast number of remaining log houses built before 1860. Dwellings built of log range from small cabins to large and pretentious houses. They were almost always covered with clapboards, stucco, or, in the 19th century, with brick casing. Covering the logs in most instances seems to have been the intent upon construction, as suggested by examination of log structures in the area that show little or no weathering on their log walls beneath siding.

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local

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conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Resource History

The 36-acre tract on which the Denton C. Beard Farmstead stands was part of a larger group of land patents developed by the Mills family through the 18th century. Beginning in 1747, Jacob Mills patented a tract of 138 acres along Rabble Run near Licking Creek called *Beaver Dam Bottom*. To this he added a 50-acre tract called *Sawyer's Lodge* in 1754. North of these two tracts was the patent called *Resurvey on Mills Folly*, surveyed in 1772 for Philip Pendle (Pendell), 133 acres of which came into the possession of Michael Mills ca.1800, possibly through marriage to Mary Mains (not confirmed).

Michael Mills likely developed this northern section of the larger 400-acre Mills farm with the heavy hewn log dwelling house now in ruins on the property. Nearby was a log smokehouse and log sheds, and likely a log barn. Michael Mills died in the 1830s and the farm passed to his seven heirs, including his son Thomas Mills. Thomas purchased the interest of the other heirs in a series of deeds beginning in 1838 all of which described the "property of Michael Mills...now in possession of Thomas Mills" (Deed Book [DB] TT, p. 684; IN 2, p. 624; IN 6, pp. 28 and 31). The 1859 Thomas Taggart Map of Washington County showed the extent of the Mills farm, shortly after Thomas Mills death (see attached 1859 map, parcel labeled "Thos Mill's heirs").

When Thomas Mills died ca.1855, the farm was divided by the heirs. The subject 36-acre tract that included the old log farmstead was sold by trustees of the Court of Equity to Denton C. Beard in 1863 (DB IN 17, p. 120). His wife, Maria (Mills) Beard, was one of several daughters of Thomas Mills. In 1860, Denton Beard was listed on the census with no property, aged 45. He and wife Maria and their five children were probably living on the Mills farm, possibly in a house of his own construction. Thomas Mills' widow Amy and daughter Isabella likely occupied the old log homestead.

In 1870, Denton Beard was listed as a Carpenter with a real estate value of \$8,000. Son Jeremiah, aged 21, was living in the household and working the farm. Listed nearby was brother-in-law Daniel Hull, his wife Isabel (Mills) and her mother Amy (Ann) Mills. Peter Hull

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had purchased 292 acres, the south two-thirds of the Mills farm adjoining Beard, in 1863 (DB IN 17, p. 119). The 1877 Atlas of Washington County shows the relative locations of the "D.C. Beard" house and the "D. Hull" house both on the ancestral Mills farm (see attached 1877 map). Curiously, the 1877 map shows the Beard house not at the 1859 location of the old log dwelling but instead to the north, closer to the road.

In 1880, Denton Beard still listed his occupation as Carpenter and it is likely that he constructed the frame addition to the old log house to accommodate his son's growing family. Jeremiah (Jerry) Beard, aged 31 and occupied as a Farmer, was listed on the census with his own family but still living in the household of his father. Denton C. Beard died in 1886 and it was Jerry Beard who ultimately enlarged the Beard farm in 1903 when he purchased a 218-acre adjoining tract to the north from Ann E. Boyd (DB 120, p. 489). Mrs. Boyd purchased the land in 1875 after her husband's death, but lived in Clear Spring and likely leased out the tract throughout her ownership (DB 73, p. 385).

In 1906, the heirs sold the 36-acre old Mills farmstead to Jeremiah Beard (DB 123, p. 690). Now in complete possession of both the ancestral homeplace and over 200 acres of farmland, Jerry Beard built a new farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings just northwest of the old log complex. While he used the latest in concrete foundation technology for both the house and barn, both buildings were constructed following very traditional German-inspired floorplans. The house, with its three-room plan around a central chimney and two front doors, is a rather late variation of the 18th-19th century Pennsylvania-German "flurkuchenhaus." The barn is a standard Pennsylvania bank barn, as identified by Robert Ensminger (Pennsylvania Barns), with livestock stalls below shaded by the forebay of the frame superstructure. The upper barn area is divided into a central threshing floor and a hay mow on either side. There is no evidence that the barn was ever converted to dairy production such as concrete floors, metal stantions, or milking room enclosures.

In 1920, Jeremiah and Margaret Beard sold the farmland to their son Jesse (DB 158, p. 621). Jeremiah sold the farmstead on its 36-acre parcel to Jesse in 1937 following the death of Margaret Beard (DB 204, p. 601). The farm remained in the Beard family until 1977 when John Beard and Zella (Beard) Shank sold the land and buildings to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DB 645, p. 698).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. WA-V-430

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002 (CD-ROM).
U.S. Population Census Records. HeritageQuest Online, www.heritagequest.com.
Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.
Washington County Land Records, Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD
Washington County Patented Certificates, Plats.net, www.msa.md.gov.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>approx. 5 acres</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>36 acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Cherry Run Quad</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The survey boundary includes the standing resources of the historic farmstead.

The boundary is within the historic 36-acre parcel on which the farmstead was constructed.

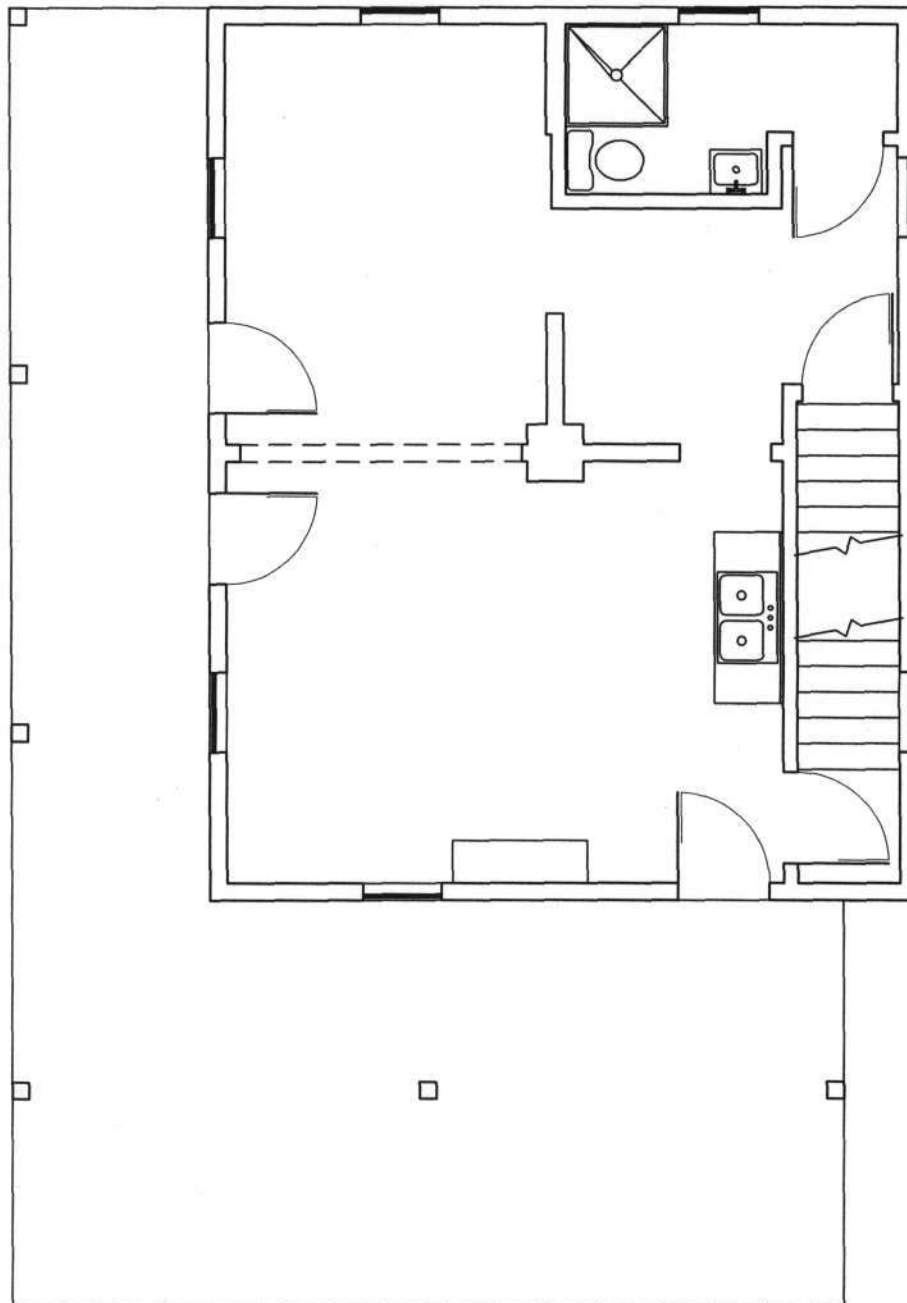
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., architectural historian; Edie Wallace, historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	December 2008
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



9725 MOORESVILLE ROAD, BIG POOL, MARYLAND

SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

WA-V-430

Beard Farmstead (house)

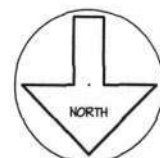
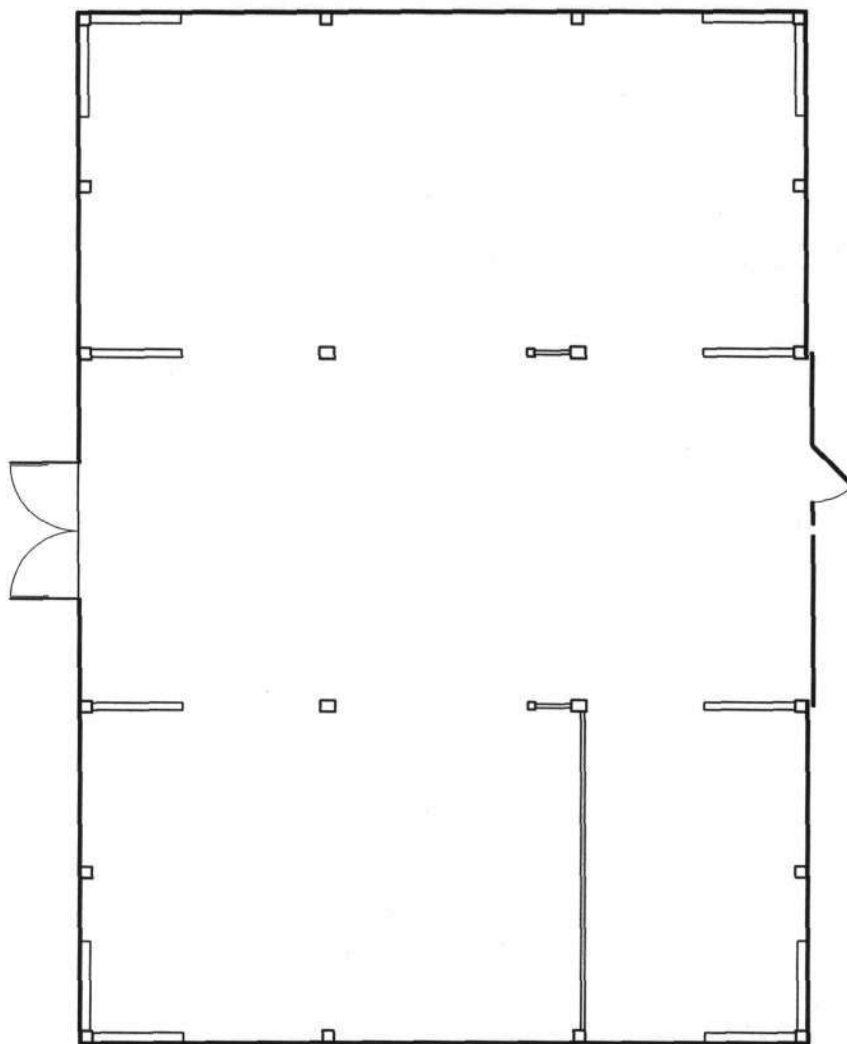


One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A.
Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.1

31 October 2008



9125 MOORESVILLE ROAD, BIG POOL, MARYLAND

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

WA-V-430 Beard Farmstead (barn)



One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A.
Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.2

31 October 2008



WA-V-430

**Denton C. Beard Farmstead
9725 Mooresville Road
Big Pool, Washington County, MD**



House



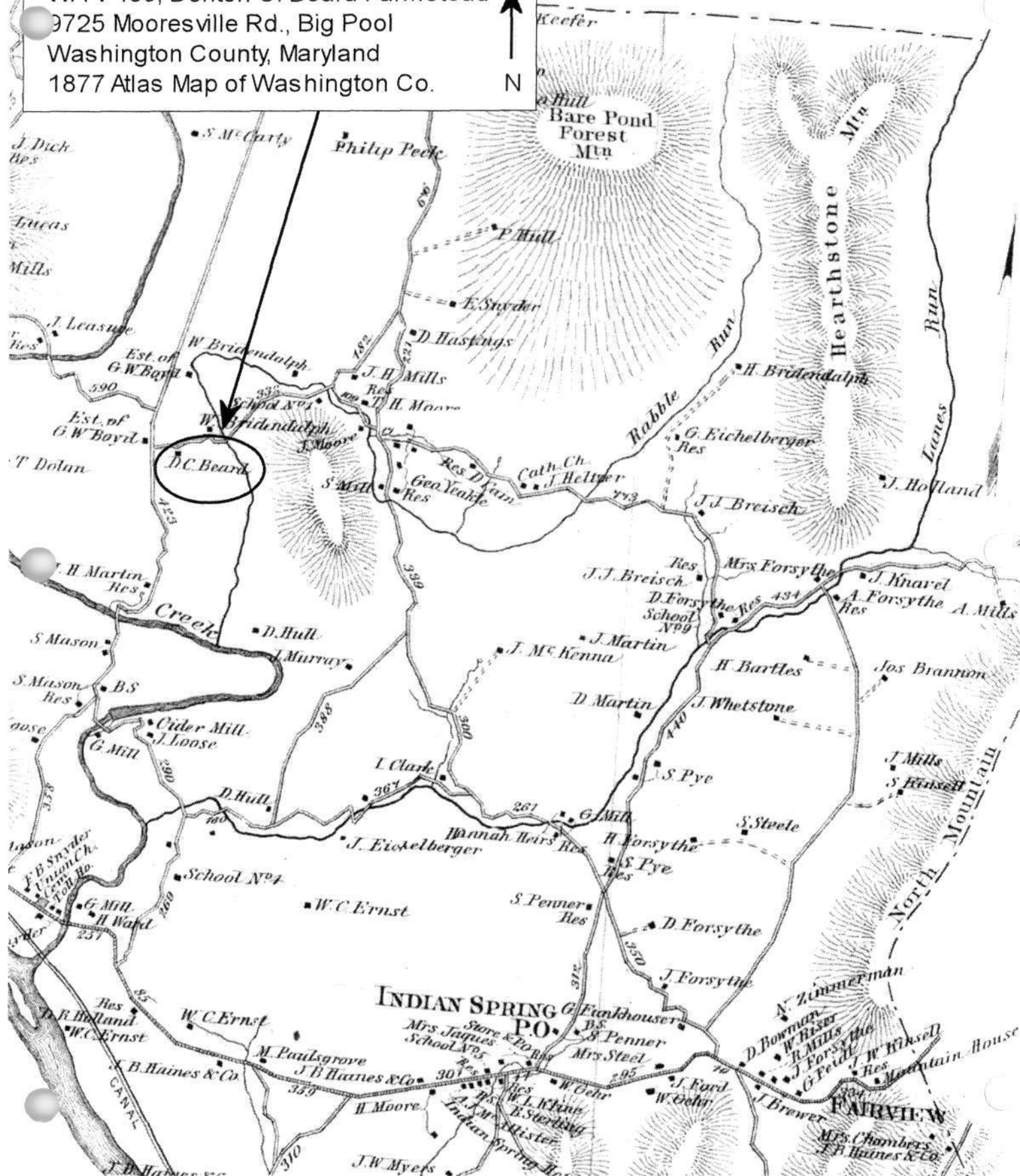
Barn

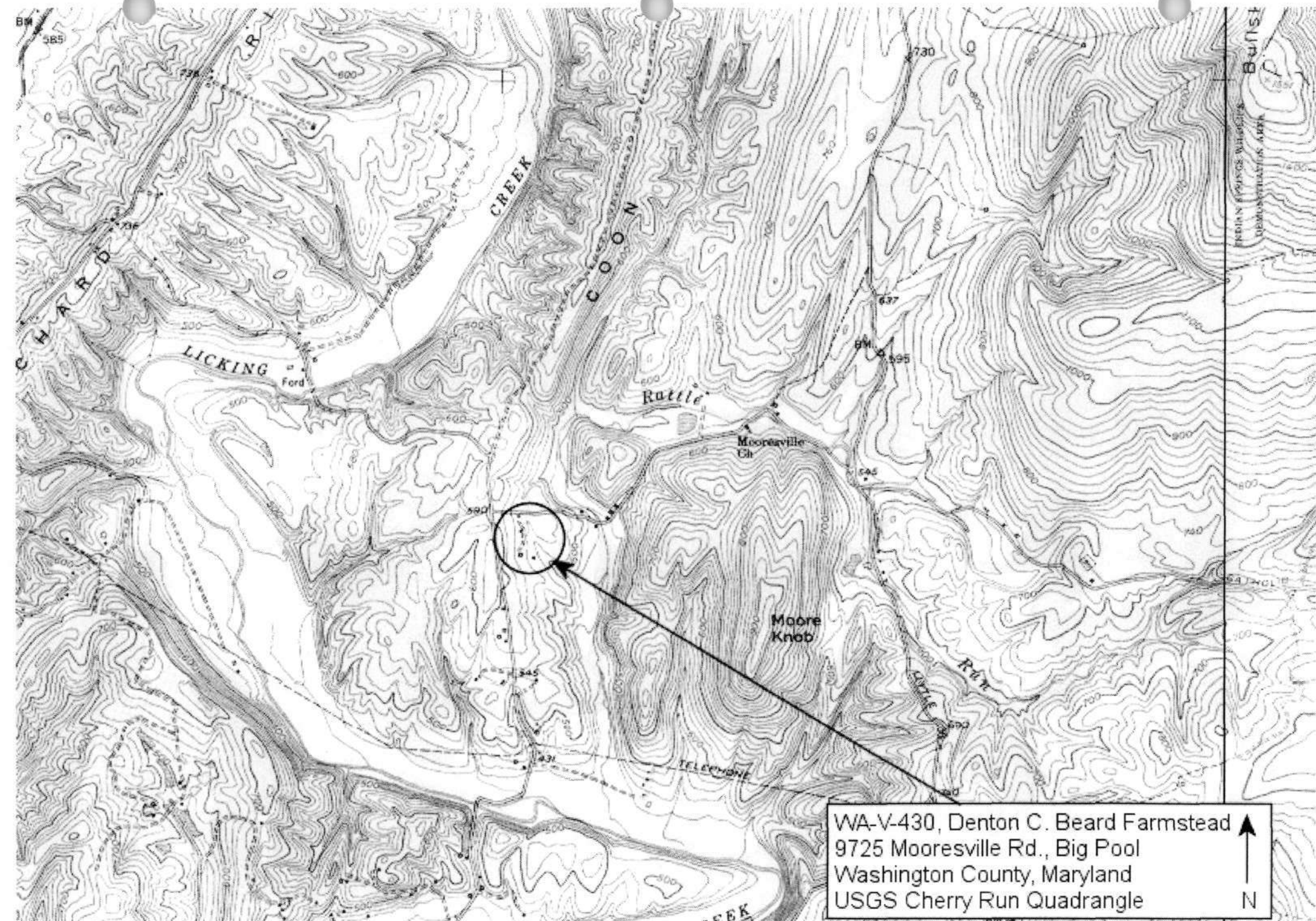


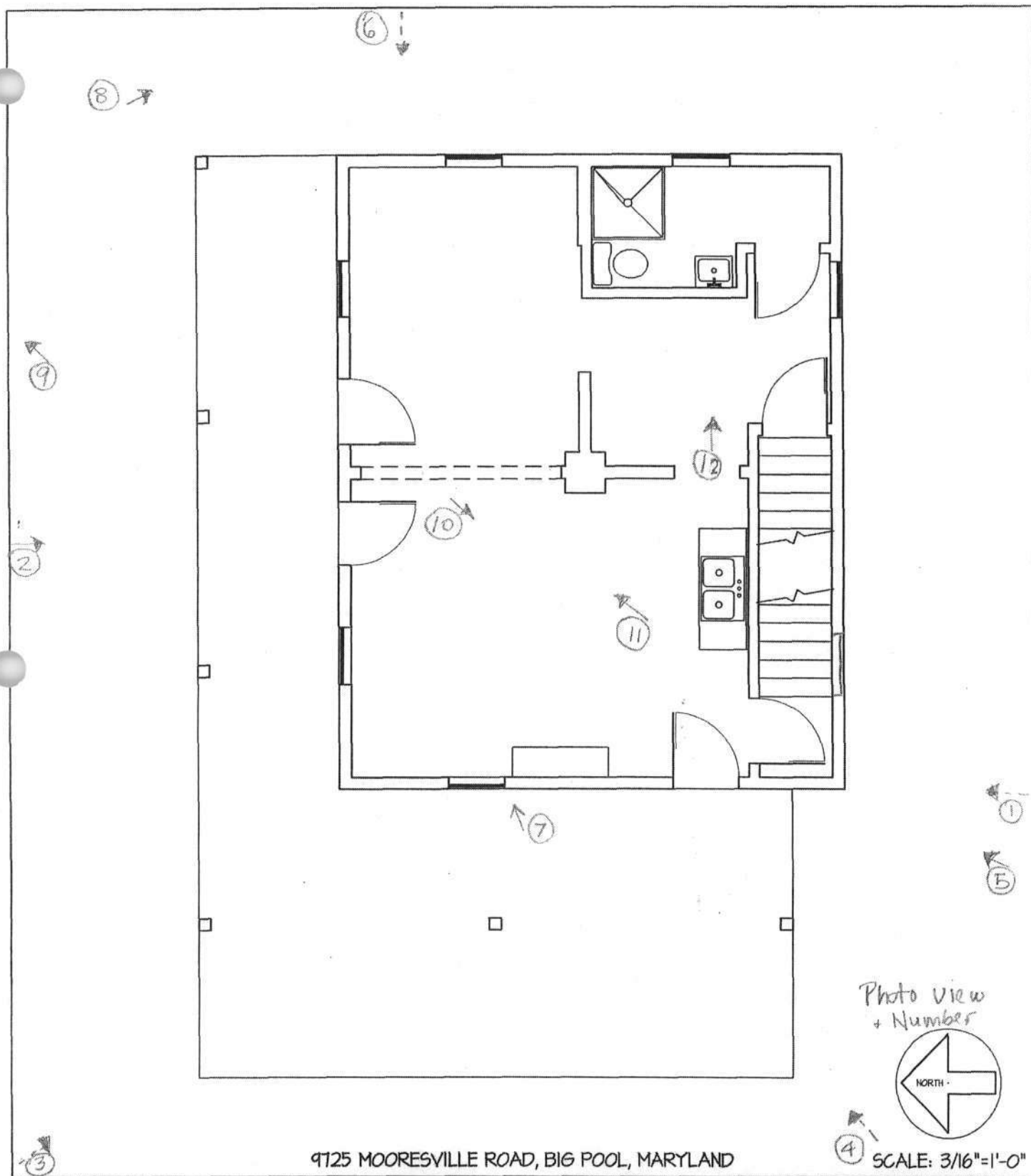
WA-V-430, Denton C. Beard Farmstead
9725 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool
Washington County, Maryland
1859 Thomas Taggart Map of Washington Co.



N







WA-V-430 Beard Farmstead (house)

Cushwa & Stouffer
 Architects, LLC
 One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
 Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A.
 Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.1
 31 October 2008

WAGON SHED

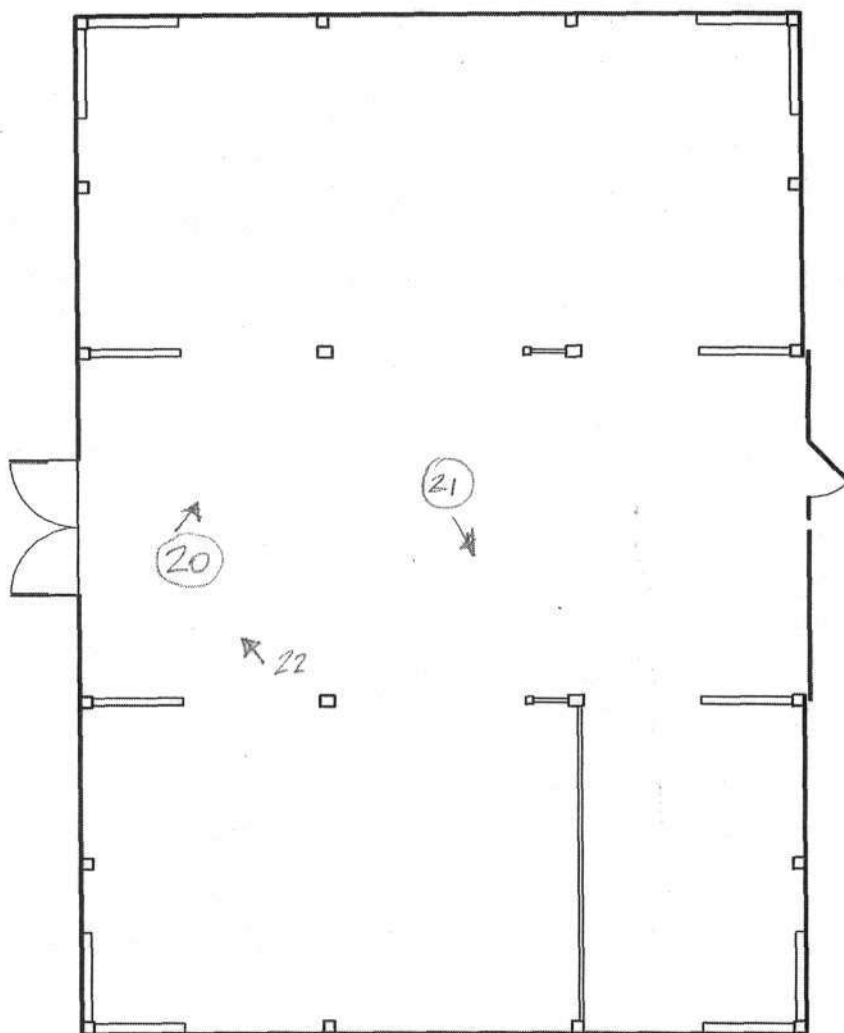
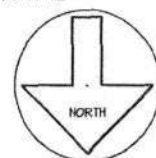


Photo View
Number



SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

9725 MOORESVILLE ROAD, BIG POOL, MARYLAND

WA-V-430

Beard Farmstead (barn)

Cushwa & Stouffer
Architects, LLC

One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A.
Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.2

31 October 2008



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House, N. view

#1 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House. S. view, N. elevation

2 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House SE view

#3 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House NE view

#4 of 29



WA-V-430

DC Bland Farm

9725 Moonesville Rd

Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House, NE view

#5 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

House, W. View

#6 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Siding, trim detail

#1 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd., Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPD

Chicken house Ruin

#8 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Privy

#9 of 29



WA-V-430

D. C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Kitchen, West room

#10 of 29



WA-V- 430

D. C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Kitchen, NE view

#11 of 29



WA-V-430

D. C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPD

Interior door

#12 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDGHPD

Barn, NE view

#13 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn w. view

14 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn, S. View

#15 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn, underside of Forebay
#16 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn, lower level interiors

#17 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

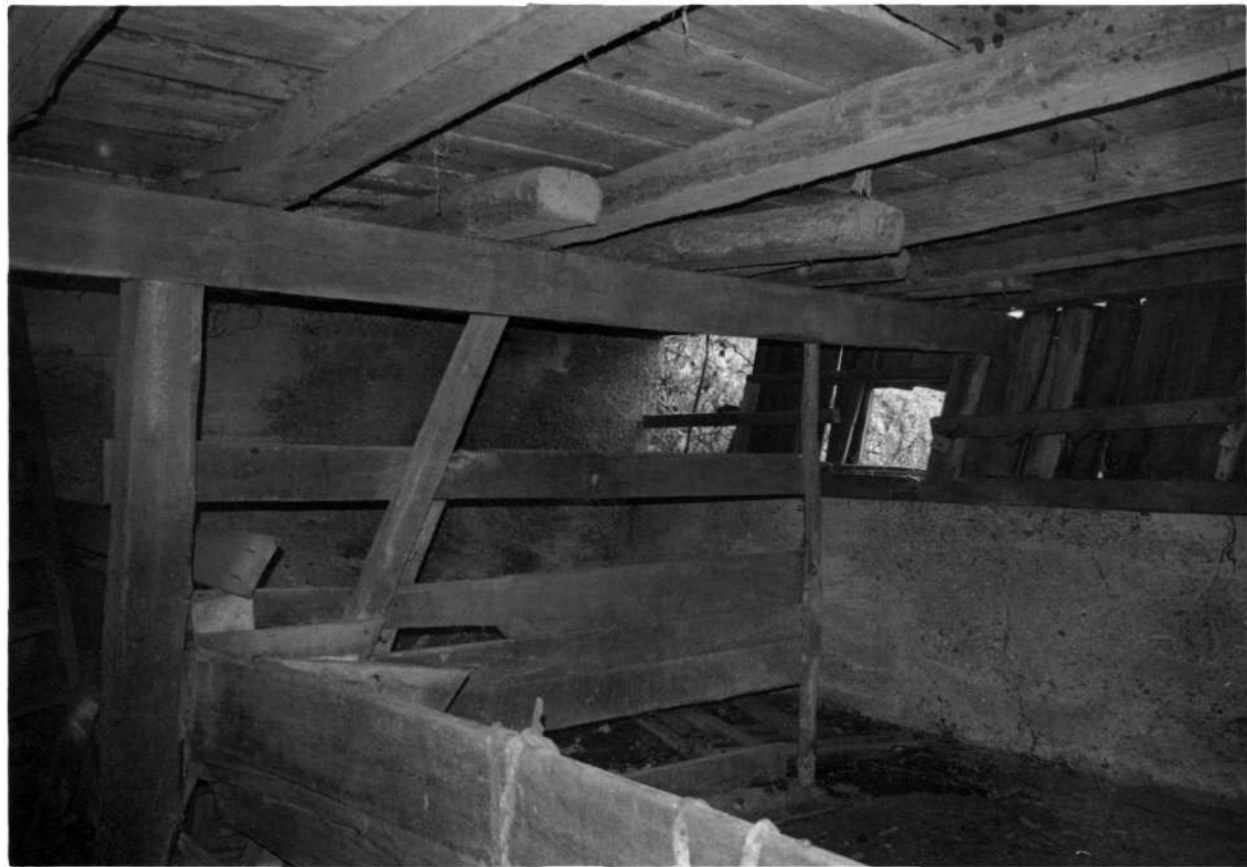
P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn, lower level Interior

#18 8 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn Interior, NW view

#19 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn Interior, upper level framing

#20 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn, upper level granary

#21 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Barn Interior, grain fan on threshing floor

22 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPD

Hog Barn, NE view

#23 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPG

Older house site, N. view

#24 & 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

log house ruin

#25 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Older house site ruin

#26 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Older House site ruin

#27 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Older house site, wash house NW view

#28 of 29



WA-V-430

D.C. Beard Farm

9725 Mooresville Rd, Big Pool, MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Older house site, Simke house ruin

#29 g 29